

NEW UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL AND FEE SHEET

In re application of:	Alex Terry
Docket:	ITC:9905
For:	INTERACTIVE BILLING SYSTEM UTILIZING A THIN WEB CLIENT INTERFACE

Box Patent Application
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Transmitted herewith for filing under 35 U.S.C. § 111(a) and 37 CFR § 1.53(b)(1) are:

- ☒ 60 pages of written description, claims and abstract
- ☒ 9 sheets of drawings.
- ☐ executed declaration of the inventors and combined power of attorney.
- ☐ an assignment of the invention to ITC Corporation with cover page.
- ☒ fee sheet and transmittal
- ☐ a verified statement to establish small entity status under 37 CFR §§ 1.9 and 1.27.
- ☐ information disclosure statement
- ☐ preliminary amendment
- ☐ other: _____

FEE CALCULATION					FEE
Basic Filing Fee:	6	- 3 =	3	x \$39 =	\$ 117
Independent Claims:	44	- 20 =	24	x \$9 =	\$ 216
Total Claims:	Total Filing Fee:				\$713.00

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Respectfully submitted

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:	Alex Terry
Docket:	ITC:9905
For:	INTERACTIVE BILLING SYSTEM UTILIZING A THIN WEB CLIENT INTERFACE

**VERIFIED STATEMENT CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS
(37 CFR 1.9(f) & 1.27(c))--SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**

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Washington, D.C. 20231

I hereby declare that I am

- ☐ the owner of the small business concern identified below:
☒ an official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

NAME OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN: ITC CORPORATION

ADDRESS OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN: 555 Fulton Street, Suite 208, San Francisco, CA 94102

I hereby declare that the above identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR 121 for purposes of paying reduced fees to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time, or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern identified above with regard to the invention described in:

- ☒ the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.
☐ the application identified above.
☐ the patent identified above.

If the rights held by the above identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern, or organization having rights in the invention must file separate verified statements averring to their status as small entities, and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d), or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

- Each person, concern, or organization having any rights in the invention is listed below:
☒ no such person, concern, or organization exists.
☐ each such person, concern, or organization is listed below.

Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

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Kang S. Lim

TITLE OF PERSON IF OTHER THAN OWNER

Vice President

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DATE _____

SIGNATURE _____

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INTERACTIVE BILLING SYSTEM UTILIZING
A THIN WEB CLIENT INTERFACE

by

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ALEX TERRY

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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to the following co-pending U.S. Patent Applications which are hereby incorporated by reference:

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Title</u>
Docket ITC:9901	1/29/99	Integrated Message Storage and Retrieval System Distributed Over a Large Geographical Area
Docket ITC:9902 (Attorney Docket No. ITC1P002?)	1/29/99	A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING UNIFIED MESSAGING TO A USER WITH A THIN WEB BROWSER
Docket ITC:9903 (Attorney Docket No. ITC1P001)?	1/29/99	CENTRALIZED COMMUNICATION CONTROL CENTER AND METHODS THEREFOR
Docket ITC:9904	1/29/99	COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED CALL FORWARDING OPTIONS AND METHODS THEREFOR IN A UNIFIED MESSAGING SYSTEM
Docket ITC:9905	1/29/99	INTERACTIVE BILLING SYSTEM UTILIZING A THIN WEB CLIENT INTERFACE
Docket ITC:9906	1/29/99	A SYSTEM AND METHOD TO MANAGE PHONE SOURCED MESSAGES

network. Examples include voicemail, e-mail, facsimile, page, and the like.

Telecommunication device: POTS telephone, cellular telephone, satellite telephone, web telephone, PC (desktop and laptop), web surfer, personal digital assistant (PDAs), facsimile machine, teletype, modem, video telephone, set top telephone.

Web telephone: a telephone implemented via a computer that is coupled to the data-centric network. An example is a PC with microphone, speaker and internet connection.

Set top telephone: a telephone set coupled to a cable-based set top box, bypassing the local telco provider. The cable-based system may be provided by, for example, WebTV, TCI cablevision.

Web surfer: an Internet-ready PC with a network connection and pre-installed web browser.

PDA: personal digital assistant, e.g., Palm Pilot available from 3COM.

Thin Web Client: A commonly employed web browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator - JAVA enabled.

PSTN: Public Service Telephone Network, e.g., AT&T, MCI, Sprint-owned telco

GUI: graphic user interface

POTS: plain old telephone service

5 **NOC:** Network Operations Center

POP: point of presence, e.g., co-location at a local telco switch or at a company controlled area with T1 connections to a local switch.

WPOP: Web POP

10 **VPOP:** Voice POP

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates in general to the field of telecommunications services billing, and more particularly to an apparatus and method for providing online access to transaction details and corresponding charges relating to a telecommunications account.

2. Description of the Related Art

The advent of the telephone at the turn of the century presented a new form of communicating to the population at large. Whereas prior communications between individuals occurred either in person or through the mail, the introduction of the telephone into both the household and business cultures changed the way that people work, play, and interact. More urgent matters were treated immediately with a telephone call while less important matters were relegated to the mail.

Initially, the coverage of the telephone network allowed a user to make local calls only, and that with intervention of an operator. Early use was therefore limited. As coverage of the telephone network began to connect major regions of the country together, long distance calling became an option. Yet, this option as well enjoyed only limited use by the population at large, primarily because of the cost involved with making a long distance, or toll, call. When a toll call was made, because the user had to interact with an operator in order to place the call, he/she was aware of the costs involved.

Direct dialing technology took the operator out of the toll calling loop. As a result, the cost for making a toll call was reduced extensively. More and more users began treating long distance telecommunications as the commodity it has become today. As a consequence of increased use, it became vital for prudent household/business money managers to analyze and reconcile each month's long distance bill. As in any other venture for profit, the management of bottom line costs is effected by careful scrutiny of the details.

10 Early long distance bills were not difficult to analyze because 1) there was only one long distance vendor; and 2) most businesses and households only had one telephone line.

Two parallel progressions over the past 20 year have simply revolutionized personal and business telecommunications practices. The first progression was the introduction of competition into the telecommunications marketplace. Today, literally hundreds of telecommunications companies advertise over the full gamut of telecommunications services. In any given area of the United States, a user can choose from at least 25 long distance service providers. Competition has resulted in the dramatically low cost of long distance that is seen today.

15
20

Long distance calls are now billed by the minute, and cost less than 10 cents per minute.

The proliferation of computer technologies in both the telecommunications industry and by telecommunications subscribers is the second progression in recent history to transform personal and business practice. Facsimile machines, pagers, multi-line telephone systems, voice mail, cellular telephones, and computer networking over the internet are now ubiquitously employed in average households and businesses. It is not uncommon today to find, numerous telephone lines in a given home, some for personal use, some for business use, each replete with a cornucopia of features provided by numerous telecommunications service companies.

But while competition and technological advances have made telecommunications services more accessible and affordable, both of these two progressions have exponentially exacerbated the money management problem. In the 1980's, as these two progressions were still in their early stages, the average subscriber would receive a separate bill from each provider for each line every month. All of the providers, because they were part of the overall telecommunications network, communicated with local

telephone network interface equipment each time a call was placed. Details of the call, or transaction, would be recorded so that an itemized bill would result at the end of the billing period. Consequently, a subscriber having two
5 lines, one with Long Distance Company A and the other with Long Distance Company B, would receive a bill each month from each of the companies.

Service providers over the next few years took the initiative to negotiate shared billing agreements with local
10 telephone companies to reduce the burden on the consumer. Today, a subscriber receives one monthly bill for telecommunications services. This consolidated bill presents all charges for lines within the subscriber's household/business and additionally itemizes each charge.
15 Consolidated billing techniques allow a present day money manager to more easily analyze and reconcile telecommunications costs—that is, *ex post facto*. This is because a consolidated bill typically itemizes charges for telecommunications services that have occurred over the
20 previous 30 days.

Because telecommunications assets and services can be easily accessed, they also can be easily abused. For

instance, newspapers routinely contain reports about some business or family that received a horrendously large phone bill as a result of an abuse such as a pirated calling card or excessive access of a 900 number. Accordingly, prudent
5 money managers are now demanding up-to-date information as well as detailed information in order to better control costs and to precipitate abusive use patterns.

Many telecommunications service providers today allow a user to access account information over the internet via a
10 web browser, yet the information that is provided online is at a summary level only (i.e., total charges) and is furthermore merely a reflection of costs that were provided in a previous consolidated bill. In summary, present day online telecommunications billing systems provide no
15 meaningful benefits to a user other than presenting an unpretentious reminder to pay an outstanding balance.

Therefore, what is needed is an apparatus that allows a user to access detailed, up-to-date telecommunications charges for a consolidated account via a web browser.

20 In addition, what is needed is an apparatus whereby a user can access telecommunications transaction records

associated with his/her account that have been recorded since a previous consolidated bill was issued.

Furthermore, what is needed is an online billing mechanism that allows a user to view individual
5 telecommunications transaction records associated with a consolidated account.

Moreover, what is needed is a method for displaying, searching, and monitoring individual transactions in a consolidated telecommunications account via a web browser.

10 In addition, what is needed is a billing, monitoring, and alert system that is user configurable, that alerts a user when a preset long distance threshold is reached.

SUMMARY

To address the above-detailed deficiencies, it is an
15 object of the present invention to provide an apparatus for accessing near-real-time telecommunications transaction records over the internet via a thin web client program.

Accordingly, in the attainment of the aforementioned object, it is a feature of the present invention to provide
20 an apparatus for presenting, searching, and monitoring

telecommunication transaction records via a thin web client interface. The apparatus includes a billing server and a web server. The billing server maintains the telecommunication transaction records and queries the telecommunication transaction records in response to a request for prescribed data. The web server is coupled to the billing server. The web server sends telecommunication transaction information to the billing server, it requests the prescribed data in response to a user command via the thin web client interface, and it provides the prescribed data to a user via the thin web client interface. The prescribed data is at a level of detail sufficient to distinguish a first telecommunication transaction record from a second telecommunication transaction record.

An advantage of the present invention is that a money manager can access the details online that are needed to properly analyze and reconcile communications charges.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an apparatus that gives a subscriber the ability to access telecommunications charges for his/her account that have been entered since a previous consolidated bill was issued.

In another aspect, it is a feature of the present invention to provide an interactive telecommunications billing mechanism. The interactive telecommunications billing mechanism has a billing server and a web server.

5 The billing server maintains a transaction data base and queries the transaction data base to retrieve selected transaction records that match parameters of a query. Each of the selected transaction records includes a line field, a number field, a place field, and a cost field. The line
10 field documents a first telephone number from which a call originates. The number field documents a second telephone number to which the call is placed. The place field documents a location corresponding to the number field. The cost field documents a cost of a corresponding call event.
15 The web server is coupled to the billing server. The web server provides the query in response to a user command received from a data network and transmits the selected transaction records to a user over the data network for viewing via a web browser.

20 Another advantage of the present invention is that a user does not have to wait for a monthly bill to arrive in order to scrutinize his/her telecommunications account.

A further object of the invention is to provide an online billing apparatus that allows a user to search a consolidated account and to view individual telecommunications transaction records associated with the
5 search.

In a further aspect, it is a feature of the present invention to provide an apparatus for accessing selected telecommunications records over the internet from a user computer that is executing a web browser application. The
10 apparatus includes a billing server and a web server. The billing server maintains telecommunications records and provides the selected telecommunications records in response to a user request. The billing server has data base logic, maintenance logic, and query logic. The data base logic
15 stores the telecommunications records. Each of the telecommunications records documents a specific telecommunications event. The maintenance logic provides the data base logic with a new telecommunications record corresponding to a new telecommunications event. The query
20 logic searches the telecommunications records in accordance with parameters prescribed by the user request and retrieves the selected telecommunications records. The web server is

coupled to the billing server. The web server receives the user request over the internet and provides the selected telecommunications records to the user computer over the internet.

5 A further advantage of the present invention is that a user does not require special software applications to view detailed telecommunications charges over the internet.

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a method for displaying, searching, and monitoring
10 individual transactions in a consolidated telecommunications account via a thin web client interface.

In yet another aspect, it is a feature of the present invention to provide a method for providing access to telecommunications billing records in a billing computer
15 over the internet, the access being obtained via a remote computer that is executing a thin web client application. The method includes maintaining the telecommunications billing records in a data base, the telecommunications billing records documenting individual telecommunication
20 events; transmitting a search parameter entry web page to the remote computer over the internet; receiving a completed

search parameter entry web page from the remote computer over the internet; querying the data base in accordance with parameters provided by the completed search parameter entry web page; and transmitting a search results web page over
5 the internet to display the telecommunications billing records on the remote computer.

Yet another advantage of the present invention is that a subscriber can detect unauthorized charge patterns before excessive charges are accumulated.

10 In yet another aspect, it is a feature of the present invention to provide a method for providing a user with detailed long distance telephonic transaction information via a thin web client. The method includes providing a data server, coupled to local telephone switches, for tracking
15 long distance telephone transactions for a plurality of telephone numbers; providing a web server, coupled to the data server, for presenting to the user the detailed long distance telephonic transaction information; and providing the user with a customizable event monitor, coupled to the
20 web server and to the data server, the event monitor for alerting the user when telephone transactions meet a specified criteria.

It is a further feature of the present invention to provide a long distance transaction event monitor, coupled to a telephone network, for alerting a user when specified alert criteria relating to telephony transactions have been met. The event monitor includes a web interface, for allowing a user to specify the alert criteria; query logic, coupled to the web interface, for causing the specified alert criteria to query the telephony transactions; and an event monitor, coupled to the query logic, for generating alert messages to the user when the query logic determines that the specified alert criteria is met by the telephony transactions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following description, and accompanying drawings where:

FIGURE 1 is a diagram illustrating related art billing techniques for telecommunications services.

FIGURE 2 is a diagram illustrating a related art telecommunications services account summary provided over a thin web client interface.

FIGURE 3 is a diagram illustrating an interactive,
5 consolidated billing mechanism according to the present invention.

FIGURE 4 is a block diagram depicting details of a billing server according to the present invention.

FIGURE 5 is a diagram illustrating a payment options
10 web page provided via a thin web client.

FIGURE 6 is a diagram illustrating an account options web page provided via a thin web client.

FIGURE 7 is a diagram illustrating a transaction search/monitor web page provided via a thin web client.

FIGURE 8 is a diagram illustrating a search results web
15 page provided via a thin web client.

FIGURE 9 is a flow chart illustrating a method according to the present invention for providing online access to near-real-time details and charges corresponding
20 to a telecommunications account.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In light of the above background on telecommunications billing techniques, several related art examples will now be discussed with reference to FIGURES 1 and 2. These examples illustrate how present day online billing systems for telecommunications services encumber a user in two ways: First, because online access to accounts is provided only at the summary level, the user is prohibited from performing any significant use or cost analyses—a significant function that is regularly performed in a number of small businesses. Second, because present day billing systems update online accounts only at the end of each billing cycle, the user is unable to detect usage and corresponding charges until his/her account is updated. Following this discussion, a detailed description of the present invention will be provided with reference to FIGURES 3 through 9. The present invention provides a user with online access to detailed, near-real-time transaction data associated with his/her telecommunications services account.

Referring to FIGURE 1, a diagram 100 is presented illustrating related art billing techniques for telecommunications services. The block diagram 100 shows

two local telephone network interfaces 112, one 112 at POINT A and one 112 at POINT B. The block diagram 100 also depicts telecommunication devices connected to the local telephone network interfaces 112: a telephone 102, pager 5 108, a facsimile (fax) machine 110, and a modem 106 that provides connectivity for a computer 104. In addition, a telecommunications channel 114 connects the two local telephone network interfaces 112. The telecommunications channel 114 represents any of a number of channel mediums in 10 use today for the transmission of telephonic data to include metallic and fiber-optic landline, line-of-sight microwave, and satellite communication channels. The diagram 100 also shows a central billing system 118 that is coupled to both of the local telephone network interfaces 112 via a billing 15 network 116. Furthermore, the diagram 100 illustrates the three evolutionary techniques used by the central billing system 118 to invoice customers: an early technique involving preparation of separate bills 120, a consolidated account technique involving a consolidated bill 122, and an 20 online technique involving online presentation of a bill summary 124.

In operation, each of the devices 102, 108, 110, 106/104 have a unique telephone number, or line number, for addressing and identification by the local telephone network interface 112. The local telephone network interface 112 is also known as a local switch 112. The local switch 112 is the point where local devices 102, 108, 110, 106/104 interface to the telephone network channel 114. A transmitting local device, say a telephone 102 at POINT A, places a call to a compatible receiving device, say a telephone 102 at POINT B, by providing the telephone number assigned to the receiving device 102 at POINT B to the local switch 112 at POINT A. The local switch 112 at POINT A then routes the call to the local switch 112 at POINT B over the telephone network channel 114. The local switch 112 at POINT B then routes the call to the receiving device 102. The placement of the call, through completion of the call, is known as a line transaction, or transaction. A transaction is typically placed between an initiating device, or calling number, and a receiving device, or called number, however, a transaction can also take place between several devices. Such a transaction is known as a conference call.

It is customary in the telecommunications industry to pass along the cost of telecommunications transactions to customers. Often, the cost of local calls is billed to a customer for a flat monthly fee. The cost of some types of calls, say a call to directory assistance, is billed on a per transaction basis. The cost of other types of calls, toll calls, is billed according to call duration, and possibly distance. Moreover, the billing rates associated with all of the above call types are determined based upon a number of complex factors present in a competitive, yet publicly regulated, market environment.

Prior to the 1980's, virtually all of the commercial telecommunications services in the United States were provided by a single telecommunications company. Since the breakup of that telecommunications company, competition in the industry has flourished. In any given city today, a customer can select portions of his/her telecommunication service package from upwards to a 100 different companies. For example, the customer may choose Company A to provide local line service, company B to provide long distance toll service, Company C to provide cellular telephone service, and Company D to provide paging service. Although such

competition is healthy, because each of these service providers utilize elements of the telecommunications network 102-114 in whole or in part, a strict accounting of each telecommunication transaction must be maintained so that 5 each of the service providers can properly apportion transaction costs to its customers.

The central billing system 118 is the focal point for transaction accounting. Coupled to each local switch 112 via the billing network 116, typically a high speed data 10 network 116, the central billing system collects data for each telecommunications transaction within its scope of coverage. For example, when a long distance call is placed from a telephone 102 in City X to a telephone 102 in City Y, the central billing system 118 generates and stores a 15 transaction record for the long distance call. Elements of the transaction record generally include calling number (or line number), called number, place called, date and time of the call, and duration of the call. Additionally, each transaction record within the central billing system is 20 mapped to a customer and a service provider for the transaction.

Periodically, each service provider bills its customers for services provided during a given period, the given period typically being a month in duration. The early invoicing technique shown in the diagram 100 was predominately used during the 1980's and resulted in a series of bills 120 being issued from each service provider. For example, in any given month, Company A would access the central billing system 118 to retrieve transactions earmarked for Company A's services. In turn, Company A would manually print and mail invoices 120 to its customers for payment. A customer would receive an invoice 120 from Company A for each of his/her line numbers and each of the invoices 120 would include individual transaction details as described above in support of the total invoiced amount. Likewise, Company B, Company C, and Company D would issue invoices 120 to their customers. Consequently, a particular individual would receive multiple bills 120 for each line number. Although multiple bills 120 for similar services causes inconvenience, because each of the bills 120 contained detailed transaction information, the customer could at least scrutinize the bills 120 to ensure that unauthorized or duplicate charges were not present. A household or small business in the 1980's normally had one

or two lines. At most, this resulted in having to analyze and pay two telecommunications service bills 120 from a single company at the end of each month.

In the late 1990's, it is not uncommon to find
5 information-based cottage industries running entirely out of a home office located in a spare bedroom. As a result of advances in the communications industry, particularly those advances resulting in what is today known as the internet, or world wide web, an individual or small business in the
10 1990's may have a number of lines: two home lines, a home computer line, a fax line, two to three business lines, a cellular phone line, and a pager line. In addition to the multiplicity of lines, the individual or small business may provision telecommunications services for each of the lines
15 to a different telecommunications service provider. What once was a tolerable analysis and reconciliation exercise at the end of each month quickly became intolerable.

Customer pressure provided the impetus for the telecommunications billing standard in use today: the
20 consolidated bill 122. Now, rather than receiving numerous bills 120 at the end of each month, a telecommunications service customer receives a consolidated bill 122. With

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rare exception, lines and related services are mapped in the central billing system 118 to a customer account number. At the end of each billing cycle, a consolidated bill 122 is printed and mailed to the customer for payment. The

5 consolidated bill 122 includes sections for each service provider and each section contains subsections for each line in the account. Each line subsection of the consolidated bill 122 contains individual transaction details as described above in support of the total invoiced amount.

10 Hence, rather than analyzing and reconciling multiple telecommunication invoices, a customer need only analyze one, albeit complex, invoice at the end of each month.

Because an increasing number of homes and businesses are connected to the Internet, more recent developments in

15 the industry find a few telecommunications services providers allowing their customers to access billing information online. Yet, because this billing technique is still in its early stages, present day online billing systems actually provide fewer benefits than the

20 consolidated billing technique. In theory, a user ought to be able to access up-to-date transaction details for his/her

telecommunications account in a consolidated format. But this is simply not the case.

Instead, what the user is presented with is simply a summary 124 of his/her consolidated bill 122—the
5 consolidated bill 122 is still used as the primary billing vehicle for a consolidated account. The summary 124 is provided as a web page authored in hypertext markup language (HTML).

Most personal computers today are equipped with general
10 purpose internet communication applications known as thin web clients, or web browsers. For example, either Microsoft® Internet Explorer or Netscape® Communicator applications are found on virtually every present day desktop system. Either of these thin web clients is capable
15 of receiving an HTML-authored web page from a server over the internet and displaying contents of the web page for the user on his/her desktop computer. A web browser is also capable of transmitting data input by the user back to the server over the internet. Hence, to access literally
20 millions of different web sites over the internet, the user need only execute a web browser. The responsibility belongs to designers of a particular web site to provide the web

pages and processing capabilities required for a user to interact effectively and efficiently with the site, without a constraint that special software be installed on the user's computer.

5 Although data networks are used extensively in the telecommunications industry for other applications, internetworking techniques and capabilities with regard to billing are present now only in rudimentary forms. One skilled in the art will appreciate that for a
10 telecommunications service provider to provide the online summary 124 shown in FIGURE 1 over the internet requires only minor enhancements to the central billing system 118 over that required to print and mail a consolidated bill 122. Furthermore, because the online summary 124 is at a
15 summary level, it is virtually useless for purposes of analysis and reconciliation. The present day online summary billing technique is more specifically described with reference to FIGURE 2.

Referring to FIGURE 2, a diagram 200 is presented
20 illustrating a related art telecommunications services account summary 210 provided over a thin web client interface. The diagram 200 depicts a display 202 provided

by the thin web client, in this example the Internet Explorer, that features presentation of an account summary web page 210 provided by U.S. West, a telecommunications services provider. Although Internet Explorer is featured
5 as a web browser in this and following drawings, one skilled in the art will appreciate that any HTML-compatible web browser allows display HTML-authored web pages such as the one 210 depicted in this diagram 200. The account summary web page 210 includes title text 211, latent charges caveat
10 text 212, summary level caveat text 213, account number text 214, total new charges text 215, and total amount due text 216.

Operationally, a user accesses the account summary web page 210 by providing a universal resource locator (URL) to
15 the web browser that corresponds to the service provider, in this case the URL is http://www.uswest.com, which is simply an alias for an Internet Protocol (IP) address that is assigned to a data network server that routes data packets for the service provider. Typically, the user is presented
20 with a sequential series of web pages from which he/she must select options. Once a "view online bill summary" option is selected, he/she is provided with the account summary web

page 210 by the data server over the internet. Additionally, most billing systems require some type of identification and authentication data that is provided by the user to preclude unauthorized access to private account
5 information.

A present day billing system typically maintains a small data base of account summary data for all customer accounts. The account summary data is updated as consolidated bills are printed and mailed, but not more
10 frequently. Because of this, the latent charges caveat text 212 is displayed on the account summary web page to warn the user that there may be latent telecommunications transactions that will remain unobservable until the next update of the account summary data. The account number text
15 214 is provided to indicate that the information displayed relates to a consolidated account rather than individual lines. Both the title text 211 and the summary level caveat text 213 warn the user that the charge information provided via the web page is at a summary level only--no detail is
20 provided at the transaction level. The total new charges text 215 and total amount due text 216 are provided on the

page to inform the user of his/her current outstanding balance or credit.

It is significant at this point to two several observations regarding present day online telecommunications billing techniques. First and foremost, they simply serve as a supplemental medium for summarizing information that is otherwise provided to a customer in written form. Second, the information provided by an online account summary 210 is not up-to-date, that is, account transactions that occur prior to generation of the next month's consolidated bill are not reflected on the account summary web page 210. Both of the above limitations serve to impede a customer from accessing useful information regarding his/her account. A present day user desires that up-to-date, or near-real-time, account information be provided online at a level of detail that is sufficient enough to perform use and reconciliation analyses. The present day user, for example, would incorporate near-real-time charges into expense prediction models so that payment assets can be more readily managed. And it is particularly important that businesses be privy to transaction details so that assets of the business can be more effectively allocated. In addition, by monitoring

near-real-time charges, alerts may be provided to a user as preset thresholds are reached.

The present invention overcomes both of the limitations cited above by employing a billing server that maintains a transaction level data base that is updated in near-real-time for each customer account. Furthermore, online access to transaction records within the data base is provided to authorized users via a web server. The present invention is more completely described with reference to FIGURES 3 through 9.

Now referring to FIGURE 3, a diagram 300 is presented illustrating an interactive, consolidated billing mechanism according to the present invention. The diagram 300 depicts a billing server 302 and a web server 304 located at a network operations center. The web server is connected to a data network 306. In one embodiment, the data network 306 is the internet wherein TCP/IP protocol is used to exchange information between computers. In an alternate embodiment, the data network 306 is a private packet-switched network. The diagram 300 also depicts two local telephone switches 350, like those shown in FIGURE 1. A telephone network server 308, or local point of presence (pop) 308 is coupled

to each local switch 350. The local pops 308 are connected to the web server 304 via the data network 306. The diagram 300 also shows a user computer 312, executing a thin web client application, that is connected to the data network 5 306. A user 310 is shown viewing his/her detailed telecommunications account information via web pages 314, 316.

In operation, provisioned lines (i.e., telephone numbers that have been assigned to a long distance service) 10 are monitored by the local pops 308. When a telephone network device corresponding to a provisioned line participates in a telecommunications transaction, the corresponding local pop 308 transmits information describing the transaction over the data network 306 to the web server 15 304 at the network operations center. The information includes calling number, called number, date, time, call duration, and type of call (i.e., direct dialed, calling card, reversed charges, etc.). The web server 304 provides the transaction information to the billing server 302 which, 20 in turn, generates a new transaction record documenting the telecommunications transaction. In addition to the above information, the billing server 302 generates other

information for inclusion in the new transaction record such as the place called, account number, and cost of the transaction. The new transaction record is stored within the billing server 302. Hence, near-real-time
5 telecommunication transaction records are maintained within the billing server.

A user 310 interactively accesses his/her consolidated account information by querying the data base of transaction records in the billing server 304 via a transaction
10 search/monitor web page 314 that is provided by the web server 304 to the user computer 312 over the data network 306. Results of the query, that is, selected transaction records matching the parameters of the query, are provided for display on the user's computer 312 via a search results
15 web page 316. The user 310 is provided with the ability to view transaction details corresponding to his/her consolidated account rather than simple summary level information. In addition, because the user 310 is allowed to query the data base of transaction records, the
20 information he/she receives relating to cost and usage for his/her account is up-to-date.

Now referring to FIGURE 4, a block diagram is presented depicting details of a billing server 400 according to the present invention. The billing server 400 includes data base logic 410 that stores telecommunications transaction records 412. In one embodiment, the data base logic 410 is a hard disk. The billing server 400 also includes query logic that retrieves selected transaction records 412 from the data base logic 410 in response to a query request provided over bus 402. The billing server also includes maintenance logic 420 that updates the data base logic 410 with a new transaction record 412 when a new telecommunications event has occurred. The billing server additionally has a batch processor 440 that is coupled to the query logic 430. The billing server furthermore includes an event monitor 450 that is coupled to the query logic 450 and bus 402. Bus 402 provides communication of messages and commands between the billing server 400 and a web server (not shown). In one embodiment, bus 402 is a local area network (LAN).

Operationally, transaction details for each new telecommunication event, as described above, are provided to the maintenance logic 420 via bus 402. The maintenance

logic generates a new transaction record 412 and causes the record 412 to be stored in the data base logic 410. The query logic 430 is used to retrieve selected transaction records from the data base logic 410. A query is initiated
5 from either a user request provided via the bus 402, the event monitor 450, or the batch processor 440. In one embodiment, query parameters are provided in accordance with the Open Data Base Connectivity (ODBC) set of standards.

When a user initiates a query of the data base logic
10 410 via a web page interface, the query parameters are received via bus 402. The query logic 430 retrieves selected transaction records 412 that satisfy the query parameters and provides these records 412 to the web server via bus 402. The web server subsequently inserts the
15 selected transaction records 412 into a search results web page and transmits the web page to the user over the data network (not shown).

The batch processor 440 automatically generates queries periodically for the purpose of formal billing. In one
20 embodiment, formal billing records 414 are also stored within the data base logic 410 so that simple user requests to view former consolidated bills can be easily retrieved.

5 The event monitor 450 causes specified queries to be
routinely issued to the query logic 420 until a specified
condition is met. An exemplary condition is when a
particular dollar, or time threshold is met, for a
particular number that is tracked by the event monitor 450.
When query results detect that the condition is met, the
event monitor 450 then provides an alert message via bus 402
so that a user can be notified via a voicemail message, a
fax, or an email message. The web server then provides the
10 specified alert to the user. For example, the event monitor
450 may be preset to allow \$75/month of long distance calls
to a particular out-of-state telephone number. When that
amount of billing is reached, the user may preset the event
monitor 450 to alert him/her, and possibly to disable any
15 further long distance for the month.

Now referring to FIGURE 5, a diagram 500 is presented
illustrating a payment options web page 510 according to the
present invention. Like the web page 210 discussed with
reference to FIGURE 2, the payment options web page 510 is
20 provided by the web server (not shown) over a thin web
client interface. The diagram 500 depicts a display 502

provided by the thin web client. The payment options web page 510 includes a web payment selection radio button 512.

Operationally, a user accesses the payment options web page 510 by providing a universal resource locator (URL) to his/her web browser as was described earlier. To enable automatic payment and access to consolidated account information via the internet, the user is required to select the option specified by the web payment selection radio button, in addition to completing the remaining fields shown on the web page 510. The completed web page 510 is transmitted back to the web server and the billing server in turn updates the account data base to allow the user access to his/her account data online.

Now referring to FIGURE 6, a diagram 600 is presented illustrating an account options web page 610 according to the present invention. The diagram 600 depicts a display 602 provided by the web browser on a user computer. The account options web page 610 includes a view statement hyperlink 612, a search statement hyperlink 614, and a monitor/alert hyperlink 616.

When the account options web page 610 is displayed on the user computer, the user can select to view a formal billing statement online by selecting the view statement hyperlink 612. The user can opt to query his/her account online by selecting the search statements hyperlink 614. The user can alternatively choose to specify conditions for monitoring his/her account by selecting the monitor/alert hyperlink 616.

Now referring to FIGURE 7, a diagram 700 is presented illustrating a transaction search/monitor web page 710 according to the present invention. In one embodiment, selecting either the search statements hyperlink 614 or the monitor/alert hyperlink 616 on the web page 610 presented in FIGURE 6 brings the user to this web page 710. In an alternative embodiment, selecting the monitor/alert hyperlink 616 directs the user to an alert configuration web page (not shown). The diagram 700 depicts a display 702 provided by the web browser on a user computer. The transaction search/monitor web page 710 allows the user to enter parameters for a query to his/her account. In the embodiment shown in the diagram 700, the user is allowed to enter query parameters related to line (i.e., calling

number), number (called number), place (place called), and cost. Standard structured query language (SQL) operators are provided via drop down menus on the web page 710. In addition, the user is allowed to modify a medium for alerts
5 via the event monitor. The completed web page 710 is then transmitted to the web server for execution of the prescribed query via the billing server.

Now referring to FIGURE 8, a diagram 800 is presented illustrating a search results web page 810 according to the
10 present invention. The diagram 800 depicts a display 802 provided by the web browser on a user computer. The search results web page 810 includes an account field 812, calling number fields 814, and transaction record fields 816.

The billing server returns selected transaction records
15 that match parameters provides via the transaction search/monitor web page 710 described above. The selected transaction records are formatted into the search results web page 810 which is then transmitted to the user computer over the data network. The search results web page 810
20 shown in the diagram 800 indicates that four transaction records 816 were selected from the transaction data base that match query parameters. Note that the search results

web page restricts access only to account data, as is indicated via the account number field 812. Yet, access to billing records for more than one line is indicated by different entries in the calling number fields 814. It is also notable that individual transactions records 816 are distinguishable when the present invention is employed to view a telecommunications account online. In contrast to summary level information, the transaction details provided in accordance with the present invention allow significant analyses to be performed by a user—without having to wait for a detailed bill to be sent by mail.

Now referring to FIGURE 9, a flow chart 900 is presented illustrating a method according to the present invention for providing online access to near-real-time details and charges corresponding to a telecommunications account.

The method begins at block 902 wherein a transaction message is provided to a network operations center over a data network. Flow then proceeds to block 904.

At block 904, the transaction message is received by a web server in the network operations center. Flow then proceeds to decision block 906.

At decision block 906, the transaction message is
5 evaluated to determine if the transaction message corresponds to a new telecommunications event that has occurred. If so, then flow proceeds to block 908. If not, then flow proceeds to decision block 910.

At block 908, the transaction message describing the
10 new telecommunications event is provided to a billing server. The billing server generates a new transaction record for the new telecommunications event based upon details provided by the new transaction message. The new transaction record is inserted into a telecommunications
15 transaction data base in the billing server. Flow then proceeds to block 920.

At decision block 910, the transaction message is
evaluated to determine if it is a batch process message. If
so, then flow proceeds to block 912. If not, then flow
20 proceeds to block 914.

At block 912, the batch process message directs the billing server to generated periodic billing files for all user accounts. As a result, a sequence of queries is performed on the data base to generate bills for each
5 account covering a period prescribed by the batch process message. Transaction records corresponding to each of the sequence of queries are used to generate and store billing information in the data base. Flow then proceeds to block 920.

10 At block 914, it is determined by default that the transaction message is a transaction search message containing search parameters. The transaction search message has been generated in response to a user request for information provided over a data network via a web browser.
15 Consequently, query logic within the billing server executes a query of the data base in accordance with the search parameters. Transaction records are retrieved from the data base that match the search parameters. Flow then proceeds to block 918.

20 At block 918, the retrieved transaction records are formatted into a query result web page and are transmitted

over the data network to the user. Flow then proceeds to block 920.

At block 920 the method completes.

Although the present invention and its objects,
5 features, and advantages have been described in detail,
other embodiments are encompassed by the invention. The
present invention has been particularly characterized by
access to billing records via the Internet data network.
Although the Internet is widely used today for communication
10 between computers, the present invention is not dependent
upon such capability being provided. The data network
employed to access a billing server according to the
present invention can be embodied as any public or private
network utilizing proprietary or leased communication
15 channel assets.

In addition, the present invention has been
particularly characterized in terms of specific details that
are commonly used to determine the cost of a
telecommunication event such as time, location, and etc. In
20 addition to such details, the present invention also
comprehends other criteria for charge determination that may

require presence in a transaction record such as the type of telephonic device employed to execute a particular transaction event.

Furthermore, the present invention has been
5 specifically described with reference to providing online access to transaction records relating to events that take place over a telephone network between devices having telephone numbers. Yet, improvements in the art may soon prove to allow telecommunication events to transpire between
10 devices having some other form of addressing, such as an IP address. And the events may occur over a data network rather than the telephone network. The present invention comprehend such improvements to the extent that individual transactions can be distinguished within a billing data
15 base.

Those skilled in the art should appreciate that they can readily use the disclosed conception and specific embodiments as a basis for designing or modifying other structures for carrying out the same purposes of the present
20 invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

559a10" E6B0H260

1 1. An apparatus for presenting, and monitoring
2 telecommunication transaction records via a thin web
3 client interface, the apparatus comprising:
4 a billing server, configured to maintain the
5 telecommunication transaction records, and to
6 query the telecommunication transaction records in
7 response to a request for prescribed data; and
8 a web server, coupled to said billing server,
9 configured to send telecommunication transaction
10 information to said billing server, to request
11 said prescribed data in response to a user command
12 via the thin web client interface, and to provide
13 said prescribed data to the user;
14 wherein said prescribed data distinguishes between a
15 first telecommunication transaction record and a
16 second telecommunication transaction record.

1 2. The apparatus as recited in claim 1, wherein each of
2 the telecommunication transaction records documents a
3 specific telecommunication event.

1 3. The apparatus as recited in claim 2, wherein, upon
2 execution of said specific telecommunication event,

3 said web server sends said telecommunication
4 transaction information to said billing server and said
5 billing server generates a specific telecommunication
6 transaction record.

1 4. The apparatus as recited in claim 3, wherein said
2 specific telecommunication event comprises a local toll
3 call, a long distance call, or a calling card call.

1 5. The apparatus as recited in claim 4, wherein said
2 telecommunication transaction information comprises an
3 account number, a calling number, a transaction date, a
4 transaction time, a called number, a called place, a
5 transaction duration, and a transaction cost.

1 6. The apparatus as recited in claim 1, wherein the thin
2 web client interface is a web browser capable of
3 processing HTML-compatible web pages.

1 7. The apparatus as recited in claim 6, wherein said web
2 server is a computer that transmits and receives data
3 packets over a data network to provide
4 telecommunication services for said user.

1 8. The apparatus as recited in claim 7, wherein said web
2 server transmits HTML-compatible web pages over said
3 data network to allow said user to view said prescribed
4 data using the thin web client interface.

1 9. The apparatus as recited in claim 8, wherein said web
2 server receives said user command over said data
3 network.

1 10. The apparatus as recited in claim 9, wherein said web
2 server employs TCP/IP protocol to transmit and receive
3 said data packets.

1 11. The apparatus as recited in claim 10, wherein said
2 billing server maintains said telecommunication
3 transaction records in a data base.

1 12. The apparatus as recited in claim 11, wherein said data
2 base is accessed by an Open Data Base Connectivity
3 (ODBC)-compatible query.

1 13. The apparatus as recited in claim 12, wherein said user
2 specifies said prescribed data by requesting a query of
3 said data base for selected transaction records that
4 match parameters of said query, said parameters

5 including a calling line field, a number called field,
6 a called place field, and a transaction cost field,
7 wherein said fields are entered by said user and
8 transmitted to said web server via the thin web client
9 interface.

1 14. An interactive telecommunications billing mechanism,
2 comprising:
3 a billing server, for maintaining a transaction data
4 base, and for querying said transaction data base
5 to retrieve selected transaction records that
6 match parameters of a query, wherein each of said
7 selected transaction records comprises:
8 a line field, documenting a first telephone number
9 from which a call originates;
10 a number field, documenting a second telephone
11 number to which said call is placed;
12 a place field, documenting a location
13 corresponding to said number field; and
14 a cost field, documenting a cost of a
15 corresponding call event; and
16 a web server, coupled to said billing server, for
17 providing said query in response to a user command
18 received from a data network, and for transmitting
19 said selected transaction records to a user over
20 said data network for viewing via a web browser.

1 15. The interactive telecommunications billing mechanism as
2 recited in claim 14, wherein said each of said selected
3 transaction records documents a specific call event.

1 16. The interactive telecommunications billing mechanism as
2 recited in claim 15, wherein, upon execution of said
3 specific call event, said billing server generates a
4 corresponding specific transaction record.

1 17. The interactive telecommunications billing mechanism as
2 recited in claim 14, wherein said web browser is
3 compatible with web pages generated using hypertext
4 markup language (HTML).

1 18. The interactive telecommunications billing mechanism as
2 recited in claim 16, wherein said web server is a
3 computer that transmits and receives data packets over
4 said data network to provide call events for said user.

1 19. The interactive telecommunications billing mechanism as
2 recited in claim 18, wherein said web server transmits
3 web pages over said data network to allow said user to
4 view said selected transaction records using said web
5 browser.

1 23. An apparatus for accessing selected telecommunications
2 records over the internet from a user computer that is
3 executing a web browser application, said apparatus
4 comprising:
5 a billing server, for maintaining telecommunications
6 records, and for providing the selected
7 telecommunications records in response to a user
8 request, said billing server comprising:
9 data base logic, for storing said
10 telecommunications records, wherein each of
11 said telecommunications records documents a
12 specific telecommunications event;
13 maintenance logic, for providing said data base
14 logic with a new telecommunications record
15 corresponding to a new telecommunications
16 event; and
17 query logic, for searching said telecommunications
18 records in accordance with parameters
19 prescribed by said user request, and for
20 retrieving the selected telecommunications
21 records; and

22 a web server, coupled to said billing server, for
 23 receiving said user request over the internet, and
 24 for providing the selected telecommunications
 25 records to the user computer over the internet.

1 24. The apparatus as recited in claim 23, wherein said web
 2 server transmits a first web page over the internet to
 3 allow the user computer to display the selected
 4 telecommunications records.

1 25. The apparatus as recited in claim 24, wherein said
 2 query logic is ODBC-compatible.

1 26. The apparatus as recited in claim 25, wherein said
 2 parameters are entered in fields of a second web page
 3 displayed on the user computer.

1 27. A method for providing access to telecommunications
2 billing records in a billing computer over the
3 internet, the access being obtained via a remote
4 computer that is executing a thin web client
5 application, the method comprising:
6 a) maintaining the telecommunications billing records
7 in a data base, the telecommunications billing
8 records documenting individual telecommunication
9 events;
10 b) querying the data base in accordance with parameters
11 provided by a completed search parameter entry web
12 page; and
13 d) transmitting a search results web page to display
14 the telecommunications billing records on the
15 remote computer.

1 28. The method as recited in claim 27, wherein the
2 telecommunications billing records document charges
3 associated with toll calls.

1 29. The method as recited in claim 28, wherein TCP/IP
2 protocol is used to transmit the web pages over the
3 internet.

- 1 30. A method for providing a user with detailed long
2 distance telephonic transaction information via a thin
3 web client, the method comprising:
- 4 a) providing a data server, coupled to local
5 telephone switches, for tracking long distance
6 telephone transactions for a plurality of
7 telephone numbers;
- 8 b) providing a web server, coupled to the data
9 server, for presenting to the user the detailed
10 long distance telephonic transaction information;
11 and
- 12 c) providing the user with a customizable event
13 monitor, coupled to the web server and to the data
14 server, the event monitor for alerting the user
15 when telephone transactions meet a specified
16 criteria.
- 1 31. The method as recited in claim 30 wherein the long
2 distance telephonic transaction information comprises
3 duration, date, and number called for each transaction.
- 1 32. The method as recited in claim 30 wherein the thin web
2 client comprises Internet Explorer or Netscape
3 Navigator.

1 33. The method as recited in claim 30 wherein the data
2 server and the web server are software programs.

1 34. The method as recited in claim 33 wherein the data
2 server and the web server both execute on the same
3 hardware device.

1 35. The method as recited in claim 30 wherein the event
2 monitor is a customizable software program for
3 automatically querying the data server for telephone
4 transactions that meet the specified criteria.

1 36. The method as recited in claim 30 wherein the specified
2 criteria comprises a total of long distance charges for
3 one or more of the plurality of telephone numbers,
4 within a specified time period.

1 37. The method as recited in claim 30 further comprising:
2 d) alerting the user according to customizable alert
3 options.

1 38. The method as recited in claim 37 wherein the
2 customizable alert options comprise email, fax or voice
3 notification.

- 1 39. A long distance transaction event monitor, coupled to a
2 telephone network, for alerting a user when specified
3 alert criteria relating to telephony transactions have
4 been met, the event monitor comprising:
5 a web interface, for allowing a user to specify the
6 alert criteria;
7 query logic, coupled to said web interface, for causing
8 the specified alert criteria to query the
9 telephony transactions; and
10 an event monitor, coupled to said query logic, for
11 generating alert messages to the user when said
12 query logic determines that the specified alert
13 criteria is met by the telephony transactions.
- 1 40. The long distance transaction event monitor, as recited
2 in claim 39 wherein said web interface comprises a web
3 browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape
4 Navigator.
- 1 41. The long distance transaction event monitor, as recited
2 in claim 39 wherein said query logic comprises:
3 an HTML configuration screen for allowing the user to
4 provided the specified alert criteria to the event
5 monitor; and

6 an SQL engine, coupled to said HTML configuration
7 screen, for presenting the specified alert
8 criteria to a data server in structured query
9 format.

1 42. The long distance transaction event monitor, as recited
2 in claim 39 further comprising:

3 a data server, coupled to said query logic, for storing
4 the telephony transactions, and for providing the
5 transactions to said query logic, as needed.

1 43. The long distance transaction event monitor, as recited
2 in claim 39 wherein said alert messages comprise email
3 or fax alerts.

1 44. The long distance transaction event monitor, as recited
2 in claim 43 wherein said alert messages are configured
3 by the user via said web interface.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An apparatus and method are provided for allowing a user to access detailed and up-to-date telecommunications billing information associated with multiple telephone numbers over a data network from a computer that has a web browser installed. The apparatus includes a billing server that maintains a database of telecommunications transaction records. Each time a new telecommunications event occurs, such as a toll call from a number in the user's account, a new transaction record is added to the data base. The user interfaces to the database of transaction records through a series of web pages that are transmitted over the internet by a web server. The web pages that are generated by the web server provide the user with the capability to query the data base and to view transaction records from his/her account that are retrieved from the data base as a result of the query. An event monitor is provided to alert the user when a preset threshold for selected accounts, within a given time period, is met.

FIG. 1 (Related Art)

Line Use Billing Techniques

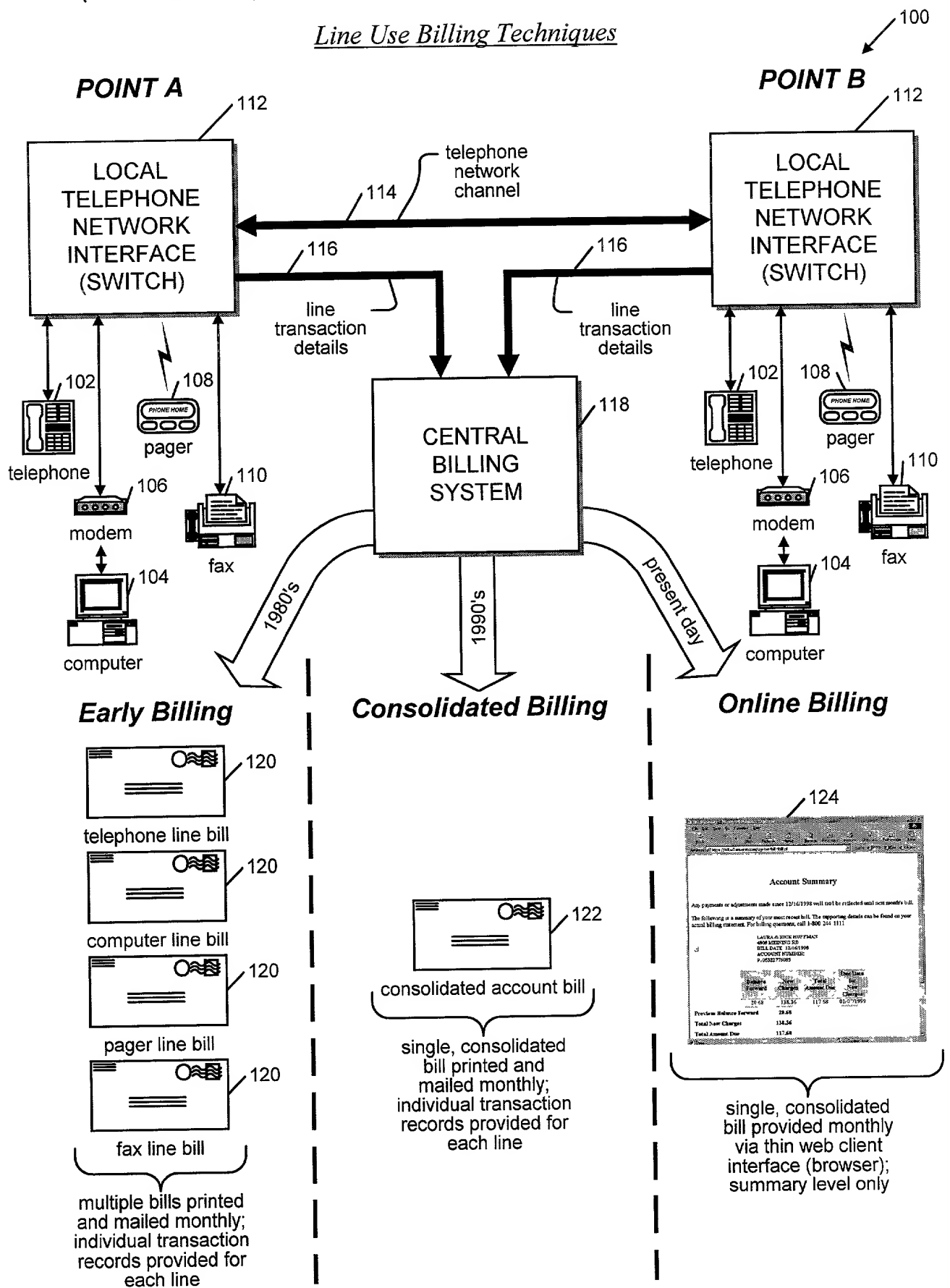


FIG. 2 (Related Art)

Online Summary Billing Mechanism

200

202

210

Account Summary 211

212

Any payments or adjustments made since 12/16/1998 will **not** be reflected until next month's bill.

The following is a summary of your most recent bill. The supporting details can be found on your actual billing statement. For billing questions, call 1-800-244-1111.

213

LAURA & RICK SMITH
4808 JONES DRIVE
BILL DATE: 12/16/1998
ACCOUNT NUMBER: 2225322776085 214

Balance Forward	New Charges	Total Amount Due	Due Date for New Charges
-20.68	138.36	117.68	01/07/1999

Previous Balance Forward -20.68

Total New Charges 215 **138.36** 216

Total Amount Due **117.68**

total charges for consolidated account only; individual transaction records are not provided

21 Done Internet zone

FIG. 3

Interactive Consolidated Billing

300

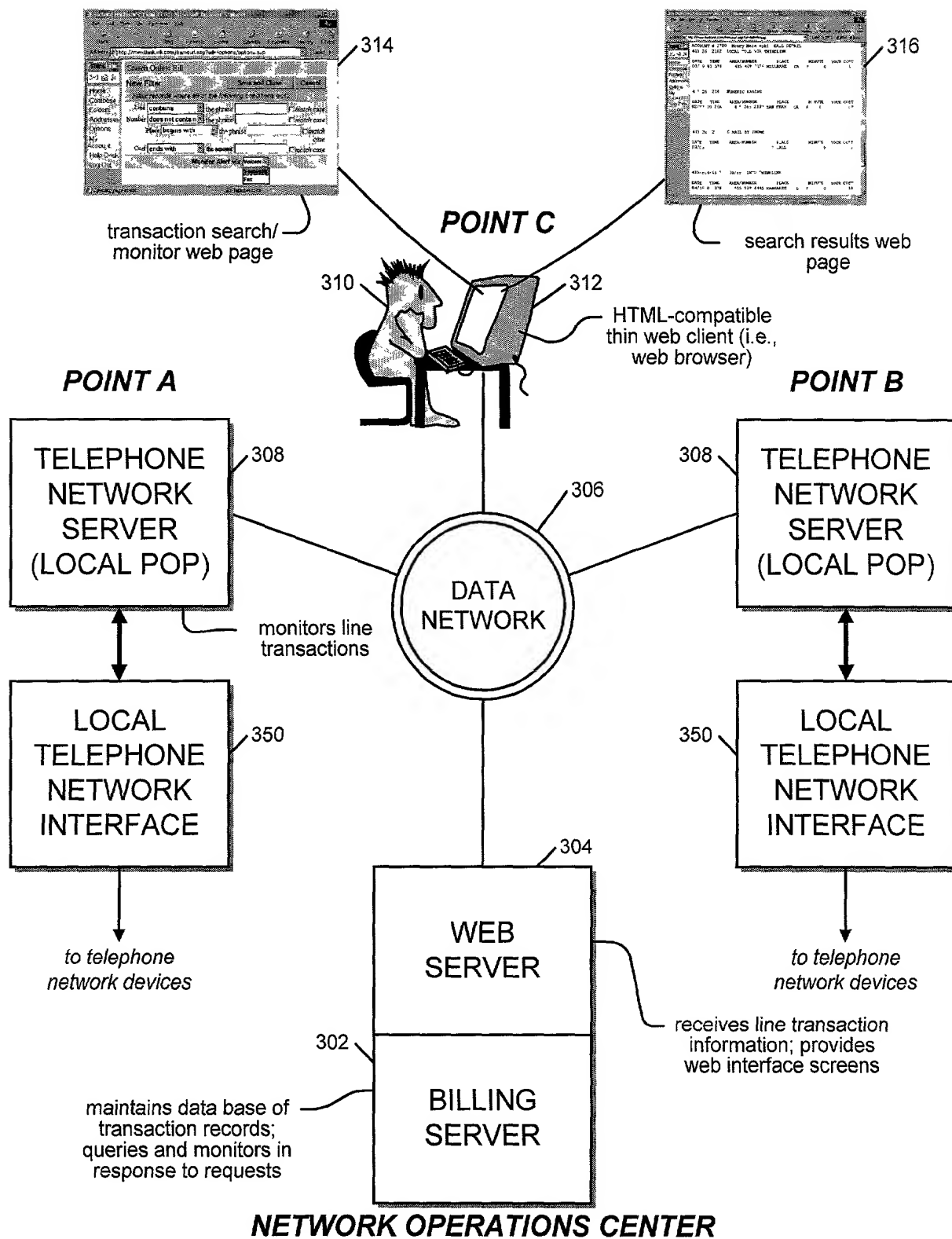


FIG. 5

Payment Options Web Page

allows user to specify payment options
and enables periodic statement access
via thin web client

500

502

510

512

ThinkLink

Home

Compose

Folders

Addresses

Options

My Account

Help Desk

Log Out

Options

Help

Payment

Save and Close

Cancel

Credit Card

For security reasons, we do not display your credit card information, but you may change it at will.

Type of credit card: Visa

Credit card number: 1234 5678 9876 5432

Expiration date (mm/yy): 08/08

Cardholder's name: John D. Doe

How do you want your monthly statement?

☒ Web (free)

☐ Email (free)

☐ Fax

Email Address: john_doe@email.com

Fax Number:

☐ Send me a paper invoice with call detail and payment handling. (\$2.95 charge applies per month)

FIG. 6

Account Options Web Page

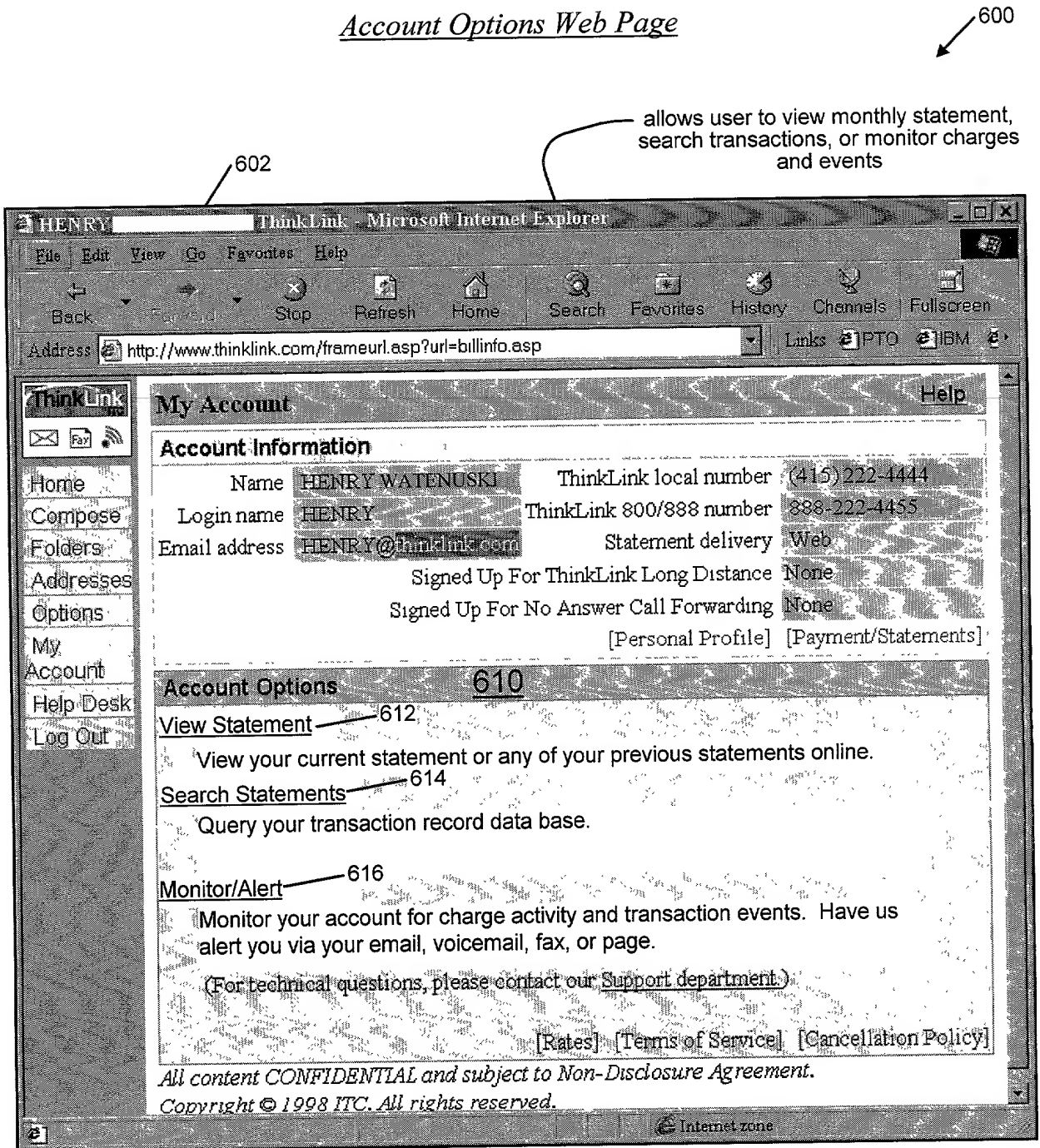


FIG. 7

Transaction Search/Monitor Web Page

allows user to prescribe immediate search parameters and to specify alert medium

702

700

Richard Huffman's ThinkLink - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Go Favorites Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites History Char

Address <http://www.thinklink.com/frameurl.asp?url=/options/options.asp> Links

ThinkLink inc

Home

Compose

Folders

Addresses

Options

My Account

Help Desk

Log Out

Search Online Bill 710

New Filter Save and Close Cancel

Filter records where all of the following conditions exist:

Line contains the phrase ☐ match case

Number does not contain the phrase ☐ match case

Place begins with the phrase ☐ match case

Cost ends with the amount ☐ match case

Monitor Alert via Voicemail

Fax

Opening page option Internet zone

FIG. 8

Search Results Web Page

800

provides individual transaction details for multiple lines

802

ThinkLink Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: http://www.thinklink.com/frameurl.asp?url=billinfo.asp

ThinkLink

ACCOUNT # 1280 Henry Watenuki CALL DETAIL

923-123-4567 LONG DISTANCE

812

814

816

DATE	TIME	AREA/NUMBER	PLACE	MINUTES	YOUR COST
03/19	01:59P	415-123-4567	MILLBRAE CA	P 1.0	.11

810

814

845-123-4567 LONG DISTANCE

816

DATE	TIME	AREA/NUMBER	PLACE	MINUTES	YOUR COST
02/27	10:26A	415-268-9999	SAN FRAN CA	A 27.0	2.70

814

227-123-4567 LONG DISTANCE

816

DATE	TIME	AREA/NUMBER	PLACE	MINUTES	YOUR COST
03/03	12:43P	478-254-9999	BOSTON MA	54.0	4.86

814

713-999-8989 LONG DISTANCE

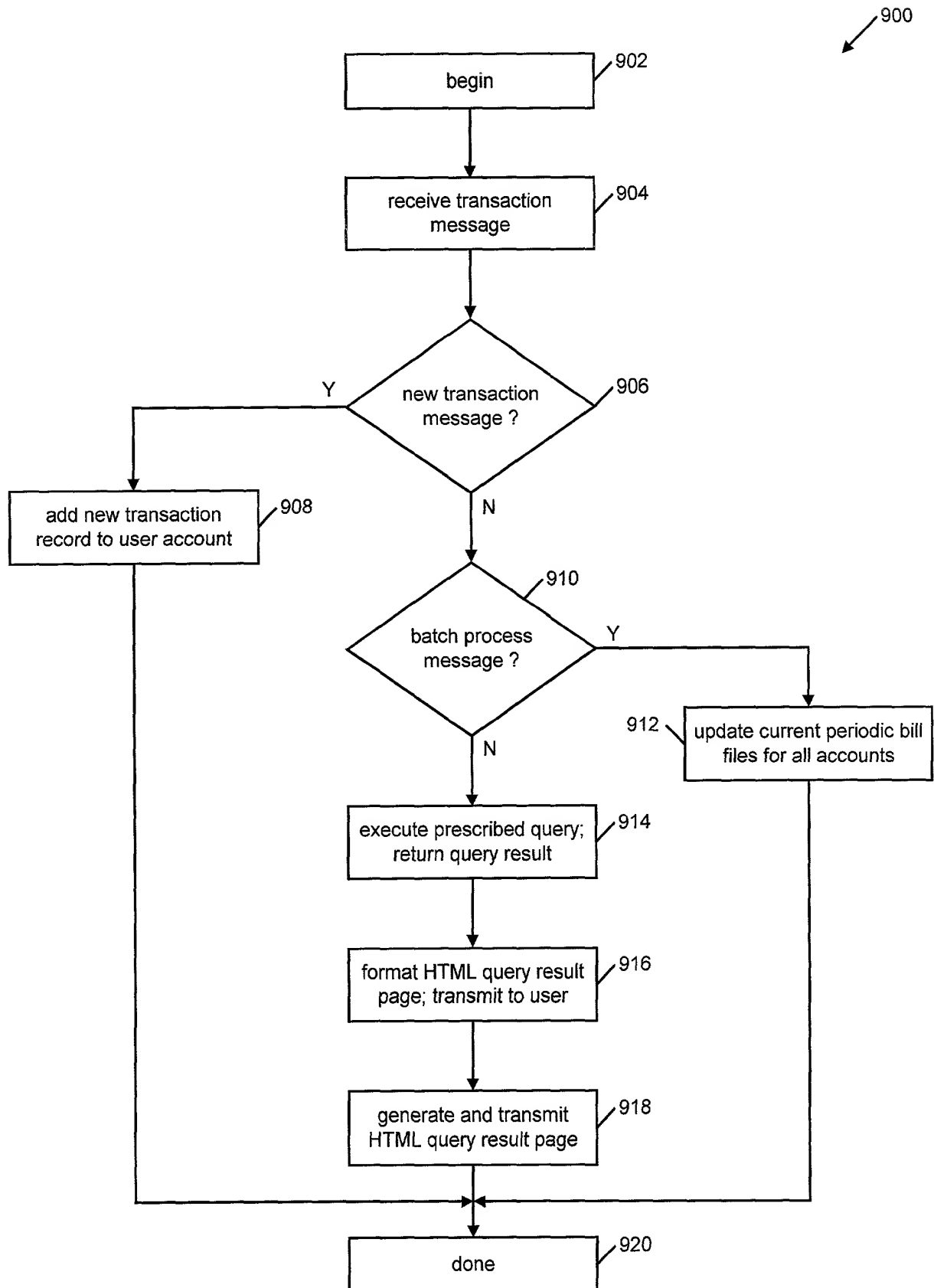
816

DATE	TIME	AREA/NUMBER	PLACE	MINUTES	YOUR COST
04/18	01:37P	815-123-4567	KANKAKEE IL	F 1.0	.10

Done Internet zone

FIG. 9

Method for Interactive Billing Access Via Thin Web Client



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:	Alex Terry
Docket:	ITC:9905
For:	INTERACTIVE BILLING SYSTEM UTILIZING A THIN WEB CLIENT INTERFACE

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

Box Patent Application
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention referenced above, the specification of which is attached hereto.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to in this declaration.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56.

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint James W. Huffman, Reg. No. 35,549, Richard K. Huffman, Reg. No. 41,082, and Kang S. Lim, Reg. No. 37,491 my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation to prosecute this application and transact all business in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and also to file and prosecute any corresponding application in any foreign country; and I hereby request that all correspondence and telephone calls be addressed to:

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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